

NEW YORK HERALD.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXIX..... No. 216

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—Sea of Ice.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—Nyxia, a Comedy.

NEW THEATRE, Bowery.—The Slave.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—Fanny's Story.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway.—Two Giants.

DWARF, ALBINO, HARPIS, &c., at the Fair, MAZEL—At 11 A. M. 3 and 7 P. M.

WOOD'S MINERAL HALL, 51 Broadway.—Evolutionary Songs, Dances, &c.—Barnard's of Philadelphia.

CAMPBELL MINSTRELS, 199 and 201 Bowery.—Variety and Excellent Music of Ethiopian Origin.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 35 Broadway.—Anatomical and Lectures, from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.

ROBERTS' OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—Ethiopian Songs, Dances, &c.

New York, Friday, August 5, 1864.

THE SITUATION.

Nothing of importance has transpired in front of Petersburg during the past twenty-four hours. Picket firing in front of the Ninth corps is kept up incessantly, with some shelling at intervals. The enemy have been busy in repairing their lines, and our skirmishers continue to annoy them.

General Hooker arrived in Washington yesterday and got quite an ovation at his hotel last night, upon which occasion he made a brief speech.

A Court of Inquiry has been convened at City Point to investigate the facts of the late disaster at Petersburg. General Hancock presides.

The exact amount of our losses in the action of Saturday is now ascertained to be five thousand six hundred and forty.

There is not much of importance from the Pennsylvania raid. Rumors were sent alarming in the Cumberland valley. Banks and brokers were sending their valuables to Carlisle and other points, but the rebels have not made their appearance. It is denied in Harrisburg that a force entered Hagerstown on Wednesday night. A telegram received at headquarters from there yesterday afternoon makes no mention of the presence of the enemy on this side of the Potomac. It is positively known, however, that a considerable force of rebels occupy the town of Springfield, who are thought to be waiting to form a junction with another body said to be marching northward.

General Couch issued an appeal to the Pennsylvanians yesterday to prepare themselves for defense, put their guns in order and get into cover in their corn fields, forests, mountains, buildings, &c., as a rebel raid is impossible at any time during the summer and fall.

Important military movements are being made by General Washburne in the Southwest. It is ascertained that our loss at the battle of Tupelo was one hundred killed and five hundred wounded. The rebel General Forrest is said to have died at Columbus, Miss., from lockjaw.

Advises from Arkansas report that the rebel General Shelby is near Jacksonville, with three thousand or four thousand rebels.

We learn by a despatch from Cairo yesterday that the steamer Commercial, from Duval's bluff, arrived at Memphis, and reports all quiet along the river. Boats were running without convoy, but the country, for several miles back from the river, in the vicinity of Mount Adams, was reported swarming with bushwhackers.

Preparations were being made at St. Charles to meet an anticipated attack from Marmaduke, who was reported advancing on that place in force.

There is nothing new from Atlanta to-day, except the report from Nashville that General Sherman, with his cavalry, had cut the Macon Railroad at Proctor's creek and badly defeated the rebel General Wheeler, who is said to have lost a large number of men and left his dead and wounded in our hands. We give a map of the city of Atlanta to-day.

Rebel guerrillas are hovering around near Henderson, Kentucky. Between six and seven hundred of them are at that place, and another force at Paris, Tennessee, from whence small detachments are being sent into Kentucky. From North Carolina we learn that the expedition which General Palmer recently sent from Newbern to the Chowan river, in command of Lieutenant Ward, has returned with one hundred and three bales of cotton and a large amount of tobacco, captured from the enemy, from which the Treasury Department will realize over one hundred thousand dollars. The expedition also recaptured the dispatch steamer Arrow from the rebels, some prisoners and many articles of value, besides destroying a large amount of rebel commissary stores.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

A number of McCellan ward meetings were held last evening in various parts of the city. The enthusiasm for "Little Mac" seems to be largely on the increase, much to the chagrin of Honest Old Abe and his followers. Hon. Eli P. Norton addressed a large meeting in the Fourth ward, in which he contrasted the vision of Lincoln with the vision of McCellan, much to the gratification of the audience, who manifested their preference for the latter by the most unbounded applause, while the name of Lincoln was received with demonstrations of disapprobation. The McCellan Club of the Twenty-second ward also held a meeting last evening, at which William Ketchum, Jr., and Dr. Stevens made speeches, highly eulogizing General McCellan, strongly urging his nomination at the Chicago Convention. From the present appearance of things McCellan will sweep Lincoln and Fremont from the political chess board without a struggle.

On Wednesday evening last General McCellan was visited upon by about two thousand of the citizens of Queens county at Hempstead. The enthusiasm at the

occasion was considerable, and there were illuminations and a display of fireworks. The General made a short address to the citizens, in which he thanked them for the honor they had conferred upon him.

The great bulk of the business people in our city were closed yesterday, in compliance with President Lincoln's request to observe the day as one of fasting and prayer. The suspension of business, however, was about the only evidence that a national fast was in progress; for out in the streets there was to be noticed everything suggesting the idea of a holiday. The mass of people enjoyed themselves and went on exuberantly, while the pious minority went to church, and, it is to be hoped, fasted.

Rev. Mr. Sunderland, late chaplain to Congress, yesterday preached a sermon in Dr. Burdett's church, showing in plain terms the causes of our trouble. As a nation we were the most wicked and God-fearing people on the face of the earth, and until we humbled ourselves, confessed our sins and returned to the ways of our fathers, to truth and justice, we could not expect the hand of justice to be stayed and our nation saved from desolation and ruin.

Lindley Spring delivered an address last evening on "Peace and Reconciliation," at Cooper Institute, to a very small audience, including a sprinkling of ladies and boys. The address consisted mainly of vituperation and personal abuse of the soldiers of the North, fighting for the Union, characterizing the war as illegal, unjust and disgraceful. The South was held up as a much abused people, and as certain to secure their independence. In his answer and more scathing allusions to the North, he loudly applauded, and we must hope that only a certain class of our people were represented.

We publish to-day some highly interesting news from Mexico, embracing the letter of our special correspondent and a translation of the letter addressed on the 5th ultimo by Maximilian to his Secretary of State. In this letter he orders that several commissions shall be formed, to inquire into the actual state of the country, to revise the several departments of public administration and suggest any reforms necessary, to examine into domestic and foreign debts, and to encourage immigration.

By the arrival of the steamship Liberty, Captain Wilson, we have advice from Havana to the 30th ult. This, however, contains no news of special interest. Captain Wilson, of the schooner Salado, at this port, from Arroyo, Porto Rico, 25th ult., states that the news of the sinking of the privateer Alabama caused considerable excitement there, the merchants and politicians being generally in favor of the rebels. There was a general opinion throughout the island that there would be a bountiful crop of sugar and molasses next year, as there was a great deal of rain sooner than was expected. The case looks very thrifty.

A meeting of the Actors' Protective Association was held at the Cooper Institute yesterday, and was largely attended. Mr. Davidge took the chair, and made a very spirited defense of the action of the body in demanding an advance of salaries. The Workmen's Association sent a sympathetic deputation to the actors, and a conference was arranged between the bodies. Several new members were admitted, and the meeting adjourned to the 15th inst.

The whole people of these United States must receive with unfeigned gratification every assurance that comes to them of the success of the sanitary fairs held throughout the country for the relief and succor of the brave men who have devoted themselves to wounds and death that the Union may live. To the many evidences from time to time published in the Herald of the generous contributions made by the organizers of the various sanitary fairs we have now to add the contributions of the Ladies' Sanitary Fair lately held in Baltimore. The President of the Fair, on behalf of the ladies of that city, has forwarded within the last few days \$35,000 to the Treasurer of the Sanitary Commission, "on account of the money to which the Sanitary Commission is entitled from the proceeds of the Maryland State Fair." The ladies and citizens of the Monumental City have done well in this matter. The Treasurer has also lately acknowledged the receipt of \$5,000 donated for the same good purpose by two American citizens residing in Japan.

The Board of Councilmen will meet on Monday, the 8th inst., no meeting having been held yesterday.

The Campaign in Georgia—Petersburg—The Invasion of the North.

Our successes in Georgia amply balance the unsatisfactory state of the struggle at other points. We may now consider the destruction of the rebel army of Tennessee as something that hardly less than a miracle can prevent. The map we give to-day illustrates the extremity to which Hood has been driven, despite his desperate attempts and dreadful losses of the 20th and 22d ultimo. His third line for the defence of Atlanta is drawn within and across the streets of that city. Upon the passage of Peachtree creek by our army the rebel army was posted in an admirable position a few miles north of the city, that had doubtless been chosen by Johnston. It was a position from which it could advance to battle with the ground greatly in its favor. Had it, moreover, been successful in an advance from that point, the reverse would have been very destructive to us, as it would have been almost impossible for our line to have withdrawn in good order over the difficult ground near the stream. But the enemy's advance on the 20th ult. was repulsed, his position turned, and he retired to a second line in the outskirts of the city. From that position he advanced for the assault on our left on the 22d ult., and that position he was compelled to relinquish by the result of that battle. His present position of course does not protect Atlanta, since Sherman can shell that city. Neither does it prevent our operations now in progress for complete investment. Every line by which Hood could get away is occupied or rendered impracticable. Retreat is impossible; supply equally so, and battle is no doubt hopeless. Hood must surrender at discretion before many days go by, or utterly destroy his army in one great final attempt to cut his way through.

Considerable mortification and chagrin appear to be felt in the Army of the Potomac over the failure of the recent attempt to carry the enemy's lines by storm. It is very natural and proper that this should be so. No one ventures to deny that we had on that occasion four corps massed against a position held by three divisions, and the army may naturally wonder whether it will ever succeed again if it is to fail with such odds in its favor. No stratagem to gain an advantage in numbers at the point of contact was ever more admirably contrived or more successful than that by which General Grant got the bulk of Lee's army over at Deep Bottom at the time when this assault was to be made; but it was a great failure not to seize resolutely what this advantage placed within our reach. Whispers that the army did not fight well are absurd, as applied to this event; for not enough of the army was put in to give it a chance to win. Were our generals over sanguine of the result? Were they saying too much to secure it? Were they saying the troops for a great day's work after Petersburg had been taken? Praise-worthy as such calculations might be under certain circumstances, we must yet hope that they did not stand in the way of our success in the late attempt.

In view of what appears now to be in progress in Maryland, Pennsylvania and the Shenandoah valley, it is an unpleasant truth that the late attempt by the Army of the Potomac has served General Lee in the light of an experiment. It seems to have given him a great and valuable piece of information as to how few men can hold the Petersburg defences. Three divisions held those lines when the assailants had the assistance of a mine that had cost a month's labor, and it follows that Lee could have reinforced Early with a great many men if he had only known it. He knows it now, and it is not too late to act upon the

knowledge. We shall soon, in all probability, have larger operations near the Pennsylvania border than we have had lately, and we must prepare to hear, ere the summer is over, of another real invasion of the North. Perhaps a real invasion may accomplish what so many demonstrations have failed to accomplish, and draw Grant from the James river. But if Grant is still to stay there who shall repel the invasion. No confidence would be felt by the country in any other man than General McClellan. But from General McClellan it seems the President requires "pledges." McClellan must relinquish one of the rights of a citizen before he can be permitted to serve his country. But we shall see. Perhaps even the President may forget his political schemes when there are fifty thousand rebel soldiers on their way down the valley.

John Bull's Bill Against the United States—Indemnity Claims.

We have received a copy of an important return made to the British House of Commons by the British government, which will doubtless be found very interesting on this side of the Atlantic. This return is a schedule of all the claims made to the British government by British subjects for indemnity for injuries which they suppose to have been inflicted upon them by the United States in the course of the present war. There are four hundred and fifty claims, and though there is no means of arriving at the exact amount involved in the whole number, it must be very large, inasmuch as one-half the claims are for the value of vessels captured as blockade runners by United States cruisers. This return is a very important document in many points of view; but it is especially important as being one side of a very heavy account between the United States and Great Britain. This is England's side of the account, and is tolerably heavy. Our side of the account is yet to be made out.

But we have already at hand one considerable item that can be put down on our side. Unquestionably the large figures on our side will be due to the depredations of the British pirates that have cruised against our commerce for the last three years under rebel colors. It would be unwise to make up a statement of the depredations of these ships while some of them are yet afloat; but the most destructive of them has finished her career. The Alabama has gone down in the English Channel, under the guns of an American ship, not with "her colors" flying, as the French papers erroneously state, but with the white flag. She went down making in her last hour a pitiful appeal for truce, though in her dealings with unarmed merchantmen no truce of any kind was ever thought upon. She is recognized now more than ever as an English ship. Some of the English papers say "she was as much an English as a Confederate vessel." One of them says "her end was English, too," as if they had already acknowledged that the rest of her was English. She was built in England, armed in England, and manned by English sailors. Two-thirds of her officers were Englishmen. She has given the last proof in her power that she was English by striking her colors to her natural master—an American ship of the same size. There is no possible doubt that this English ship has destroyed two hundred American merchantmen. Here is just the number of ships for which indemnity is claimed by British subjects. We need go no further than this to establish a large balance in our favor; for our claims are undoubted, while many of the English claims are for notorious blockade runners. If we want to go further than the ships and establish any balance on claims for or against persons, we can ask John Bull whether those British officers from the Alabama have violated the neutrality of England.

In the present schedule we have the data for a history of the part that commercial John Bull has taken in the war. He is a model of injured innocence here as everywhere else. He has many grievances, and he claims indemnity on many scores; but his largest score is the mercantile one. John is a thrifty tradesman and bold. He will take a large risk to send his goods where they are worth five hundred per cent, and so he tries the blockade and the blockaders to the utmost. But with all his skill, out of three hundred ships two hundred will be caught. As soon as John has heard of the loss of his two hundred ships he ceases to be a thrifty tradesman. He becomes a "British subject." He tells the public of his bitter grievances through the press. He speaks of the right of search and the impudent Yankees who have once more insulted the "flag that's braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze." Finally, he thinks that his natural impudence and some hard lying may save his precious property even yet, and so he makes an application for indemnity, and tells her Majesty's government that two hundred and twenty of his ships have fallen victims to our ineffective blockade. Some of John's ships are very unfortunate, having been captured two or three times. In these cases it appears that the ships were restored from the first capture, the evidence perhaps not being sufficient to condemn them. But they stuck to the business, and were caught again, when the evidence was better.

Though the greater number of the claims are referable to blockade running, some are upon other subjects. Many refer to the draft and claim damages for alleged "improper conscription," "unforced enlistment," "imprisonment," &c. In nearly all of these cases in which British subjects claimed exemption it was found that the claimant had exercised the rights of citizenship in the United States and was "not entitled to protection." P. J. Farney complained in September, 1863, of the "alleged intention of the United States government to detain him in the United States." He probably wanted to go to Canada before another draft was made. One indignant British subject complained to her Majesty's government of his imprisonment, who was found to be imprisoned for the crime of larceny. The British government did not consider that it could guarantee to its subjects the right to steal. Another right that the British government does not guarantee to its subjects is the right to an offensive public expression of their opinions about the war. Major Longley and Mr. Nolan were imprisoned in Baltimore and St. Louis for such a cause, and the British government "refused to interfere," evidently considering that it served their right. In about twenty cases the British government refused to interfere, "under advice of law officers that the facts stated would not justify interference." In three cases in which Lord Lyons could not officially interfere he used his "good offices." In only three of this large number of grievances has the United

States paid damages; and the United States has proposed a mixed commission to determine this class of cases between the two governments.

Documents like this, though they appear to represent so much that is merely trivial, represent what is really very important in the history of nations. Here is the expression of all the fancied grievances that Englishmen have suffered at our hands in the past three years. In this document is an official and formal account of the circumstances that have been made use of to embitter the English people against the people of the United States during that time. In that bitterness grows up the spirit that eventually plunges great nations into fierce and cruel wars; and not only is that bitterness of spirit excited, but many wars have actually had their origin in questions just like those that are agitated here. When we consider this, and when we consider how few of this large number of claims are honestly made, and in how many cases the claimants knew that they had no rights, and only used the English government as a tool, it certainly seems as if that government ought to make some provision for the punishment of such of its subjects as make claims for indemnity in the full knowledge that they have no right to it. In one of the ancient republics of Greece they had a wise provision against new laws. Whoever proposed new laws went into the public assembly with a rope round his neck. If his law was adopted he was regarded as a public benefactor; if it was rejected his neck was broken with his own rope. Men were careful how they proposed new laws. And if every Englishman who claims indemnity of the British government were certain of severe punishment if his claim were found to be not a real and honest one the list of claims would be shorter.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.—The Boston Courier, a model copperhead concern, says:—"We cannot help thinking that the New York Herald is needlessly anxious about the future doings of the Chicago Convention; that 'there will be a great many men of sound judgment as well as true patriotic spirit in that anxiously awaited assembly,' and that 'we think the spirit of the Convention will be far above any low, selfish party views,' and so on.

The men of 'sound judgment and true patriotic spirit' referred to are doubtless the men of the Albany Regency and other men of the same stripe, who are so 'far above low, selfish party views' that they deliberately brought about the disruption of the party and the country at the Charleston and Baltimore conventions of 1860. We confess that, between a peace platform and a war platform at the shent-per-shent Convention at Chicago, we fear there will be another collapse. A wag of the Bohemian school has said that 'if Grant whales Lee, then the democracy at Chicago will go war; but that if Lee whales Grant, then the Convention will go for peace.' Entertaining some such idea as the only chance for democratic harmony, we confess that we are anxious that 'Grant shall whale Lee' out of his boots. What says our Boston peace contemporary? Is he for Grant or Lee? A fair question. Let us have an honest answer.

RECALL OF MCCELLAN.—The people are demanding of the administration to recall McClellan, that the country in its trying hour may have the benefit of his superior skill and genius. This demand is so strong that even the radical journals like the Post and Commercial join in the cry. Mr. Lincoln must not think from this that the public will be satisfied in placing him in command while he retains Stanton in the War Department to interfere and upset all his plans and defeat his efforts to crush out the rebellion. The only hope for Old Abe is in the immediate removal of all such Marplots as Stanton and Halleck, and in giving McClellan a command commensurate with his ability and skill. Has Mr. Lincoln patriotism enough left to do this?

IS GREELY A TRAITOR?—From his hobnobbing with that late strange gathering of rebel Jeremy Diddlers, adventurers, mountebanks and lunatics at Niagara Falls, the question naturally occurs, is Greeley a traitor? From the secession of South Carolina down to this day, in fact, the course of Greeley has, in various phases, been wholly inconsistent with his noisy professions of loyalty. At the outset he solemnly maintained the State right of secession, and advocated the policy of turning over to Jeff. Davis as many States as might be pleased to join him. A year later he pleaded that if the rebellion could not be substantially put down by the 1st of May it would be wise to accept such terms of peace as would be agreeable to the rebel junta at Richmond. Next we find him insisting upon the extermination of slavery by fire and sword as the shortest cut to peace; and, lastly, he appears with the rebel George Sanders and company as a jolly good peace-maker of the same stripe, corresponding and consorting with traitors, in palpable violation of his duty as a loyal citizen to have nothing to do, as a 'hail fellow, well met,' with such customers. Granted that in this business Dogberry would 'write him down an ass,' the question still recurs, is Greeley simply a blundering fool or a traitor?

A STRANGE AFFAIR.—According to a report in the Hon. Ben Wood's Daily News, there was recently a meeting of twenty thousand copperhead peace men in Illinois, which passed off without a bloody riot.

The Difficulties of the New Mexican Emperor—Maximilian in a Quandary.

Our advice from Mexico says of the highest interest. They go to show that the great contest between constitutional and absolute government is only just begun, while the forces of both parties are gathering for another and more embittered struggle. The embarrassments which surround Maximilian's government are every day on the increase, and he will require—what he is said to lack—all the ability of a skilful ruler to steer his way through the storm with which he is threatened. He is waking up to the necessity of having some order in his financial affairs, and has addressed to his Minister of State an urgent request that reformatory measures shall be carried out. The measures proposed by him are very proper in their way, and would be highly laudatory were it not that as yet the whole country does not acknowledge the sway of the Austrian. By the latest advices from the Mexican capital we learn that the republicans are still vigorously resisting their French adversaries. Were they to achieve a victory over the invaders the cause of resistance would at once become all the more popular and formidable; and, as there is no certainty that they may not gain some such victory, the foundation of the new empire is as yet by no means a settled one. When Maximilian has obtained control over the whole republic, then, and not till then, shall we deem his speeches of much moment.

In the American mind there is one fact which renders the acts of Maximilian more or less unimportant. We know, we feel instinctively, that sooner or later we must drive from this continent the French and Austrian forces which have obtained a foothold upon it by taking advantage of our intestine troubles. Seeing us engaged in a war which they fondly hoped would terminate disastrously to our power and influence, they have invaded and still hold portions of Mexico, in direct opposition to the well known and oft-expressed will of this people. To secure the permanence of their rule upon this continent they will do all in their power to render a reconstruction of the Union impossible; but these schemes must fail; and, once relieved from our present cares, we shall, with an overwhelming force to back the demand, impress upon Maximilian and his French, Austrian and Belgian troops the absolute necessity of their withdrawing, bag and baggage, from the New World.

EMANCIPATION ACCORDING TO BURNSIDE.—Pushing forward whole regiments of ignorant and bewildered negro troops to be slaughtered by rebel broadsides of grape and canister.

THE KITCHEN CABINET.—For three years past we have been hammering away at Old Abe's upstairs Cabinet as the source of all the difficulties and blunders and disasters of his administration. We have been mistaken. A Washington correspondent has lifted the curtain and disclosed the real source of all our troubles in the Kitchen Cabinet. With the flood of light thus thrown upon the subject the removal of Stanton and poor old Welles becomes a secondary matter, and the first essential, as we see, is the expulsion of old Blair and all the Blairs from the kitchen. 'That's what's the matter.'

QUERY.—The Tribune declares that "emancipation is peace." Then why did we not have peace as soon as Lincoln issued his emancipation proclamation? Let Greeley answer this question or cease his silly gabble about the negro.

DOCTORS DISAGREEING.—Greeley and Raymond are keeping up a tremendous fight about the recent peace diplomacy at Niagara Falls. "H. G." letters are as plentiful as blackberries, and from the vigor displayed by both the combatants we imagine that the affair will end like that between the cats of Kilkenny.

MORE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.—Colorado Jewett telegraphs to that Ben Wood, Dean Richmond and a number of other democrats are now at Niagara Falls, consulting with Clay, Holcombe, Sanders and other rebel agents. Since Greeley and Lincoln failed these democrats want to see what they can do towards making peace. We rely upon Jewett for a full report of the negotiations, and advise those who are trying to blind him by keeping up a fire on his rear in our courts and through the press to desist from their vain attacks and let him alone in his glory. He telegraphs us that "the trial in Stevens' case will establish that the alleged facts are untrue, and that the property was not delivered." We do not know anything about the Stevens' case; but we think it very hard that this apostle of peace and Colorado should be bothered by lawsuits while all his energies are employed in the great work he has undertaken.

A STRANGE AFFAIR.—According to a report in the Hon. Ben Wood's Daily News, there was recently a meeting of twenty thousand copperhead peace men in Illinois, which passed off without a bloody riot.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 4, 1864.

ARRIVAL, RECEPTION AND SPEECH OF GEN. HOOKER. Gen. Hooker reached here this morning, and is at Willard's Hotel. This evening he received the compliment of a serenade. Quite a crowd was collected by the music, and in response to calls from some individuals Gen. Hooker made a few brief remarks, expressing his joy at the fact that this was so time for speech making, but for the suppression of the rebellion by bullets and bayonets; that enough speech-making had been done already to suppress forty such rebellions, if speech-making would do it. It is not yet definitely known what command he is to have.

ARRIVAL OF GOVERNOR ANDREWS. Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, arrived to-day and is stopping at Willard's.

ARRIVAL OF THURLOW WOOD. Thurlow Wood arrived here this morning, and had a long interview with the President to-day.

RIOT BETWEEN SOLDIERS AND NEGROES. There was quite an extensive riot on Capitol Hill this afternoon, some twenty or thirty soldiers from the Lincoln Hospital attacking a number of colored men. For a time the affair threatened to be serious, stones, bricks and crowbars being extensively used. Finally a colored man got an axe and made an assault upon the soldiers, killing one and wounding another, it is believed mortally. The soldiers finally set fire to the shanties, and some half dozen of them were burned. The police at last succeeded in quelling the riot, and made many arrests. Cause of the disturbance—whiskey.

RETURN OF CHIEF CLERK FAXON. Mr. FAXON, the popular chief clerk of the Navy Department, returned last evening from Connecticut, where he has been for two or three weeks past on a sick leave.

THE REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS. The death of the Rev. Daniel Wadsworth, at Syracuse, at the advanced age of one hundred and two years, reduces the number of Revolutionary pensioners to eleven.

SUSPENSION OF CAPTAIN'S SENTENCE. The execution of Carter, the blockade runner, who was to have been hanged to-morrow, has been suspended, by order of the President.

GENERAL MCCELLAN.

McClellan Meeting in the Second Ward. A large and enthusiastic McCellan meeting was held last evening in the Second ward, at No. 78 Maiden Lane, W. C. Hard in the chair, who delivered an address which called for the repeated applause and expressions of the sentiments of every patriot and true Union man. We repeat much that we are not able to give in detail, but we have no doubt that it will be published in pamphlet form for distribution, and it should have a wide circulation. Speeches were also made by John D. Kelley, K. K. Russell, Albert Williams, M. Ryan and Luke Kerrigan, which were all very well received, showing the strong feeling existing in this city in favor of McClellan, and the determination on the part of our patriotic people to elect him to hold the reins of power in the hands of a man who is not only qualified to all, but who is also a man of high character and who will restore peace and harmony to the nation.

Meeting of the Fourth Ward McCellan Club.

The friends of General McClellan turned out in mass last evening to attend the regular meeting of the ward McCellan organization. The meeting was held at the club room, corner of Oliver and Henry streets, and, notwithstanding the severe rain storm which prevailed, the building was packed with the most respectable citizens of the ward. The chair was occupied by Mr. P. Curtis Ackerman, who introduced as the first speaker Hon. Eli P. Norton. After reviewing very briefly the miserable policy of the present administration, he paid a high compliment to the patriotic services rendered by General McClellan in the great struggle between the North and South. The people of the South who are not in arms, notwithstanding Mr. Lincoln's opinion to the contrary, should be respected as our fellow citizens. He knew that the people of the South would return, State by State, to the Union if McClellan was elected, and as that was the wish of four-fifths of the people of all the States he hoped that next November their patriotic wishes would be realized. The Powers of Europe, he said, were waiting to see the North go down—they were waiting to see the insolent who have brought the country to the verge of destruction destroyed. He had been in company recently with a number of Englishmen, and he felt humiliated to hear their strictures upon this country. They considered that we were a fair and just people, and that we were ourselves; but if George B. McClellan is elected President these enemies of our free institutions will learn that the American people are fair and just, and that we are not their allies. If McClellan should be elected all our troubles would vanish as if by magic, and the dark clouds which now obscure our political horizon would be dispelled, and the bright sun of prosperity, peace and happiness would again place us in the proud position from which we have been driven by the false policy of Lincoln and his advisers. (Applause.)

McClellan Meeting in the Twenty-Second Ward.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Twenty-second Ward McCellan Club was held at the City Hall, at 10th and Broadway, in the absence of the President Mr. Charles R. Romain, Mr. William Garrett performed the duties of the chair.

The meeting was called to order about eight o'clock, and after the transaction of some routine business, the Chairman introduced Hiram Ketchum, Jr., Chairman of the Executive Committee, who delivered a very eloquent address, reviewing in general terms the political situation of the country. He recounted the many arbitrary and unjustifiable acts of Mr. Lincoln, showing the necessity of filling the Presidential chair with a man who loves the constitution more than the abolition of slavery. He contended that McClellan's campaign with the present campaign of Grant; and the comparison was decidedly in favor of the former. Mr. Ketchum's remarks were very moderate, and were couched in the most respectful terms towards General Grant, admitting his great ability as a commander of left foot to carry the country viva in relation to the capture of Richmond. He charged Mr. Lincoln with having interfered in the plans of Grant, and asserted that if General McClellan were elected President the country could yet be saved and happy under the constitution of the United States. Dr. Stevens and Judge Morris followed in the same strain and were loudly applauded.

Mr. O. S. Holcomb was called upon for a song, and after a few preliminary remarks he sang "The McCellan Campaign Song" in splendid style, the following chorus to each verse:—
"He'll win the race—the White House he'll go,
Whether Lincoln and Chase are willing or no.
The Twenty-second ward is determined to elect
The members of the club are determined that their ward
shall be fully represented at the great mass meeting in Union square on the 10th."

The Demonstration at Hempstead—Speech from "Little Mac," &c.

The little village of Hempstead was all ablaze with McCellan enthusiasm on Wednesday evening last. The rain fell in torrents; but while this kept away a few of the more delicate of those who determined to honor the hero of Antietam with a welcome, it interfered very little with the general programme, which the citizens determined to carry out regardless of the weather. At six o'clock the delegations from the various towns of the county had arrived and assembled at Howitt's Hotel. Two hours afterwards several houses in the village were illuminated, fireworks were set off in every direction, and the village resounded with cheers for General McClellan. The procession now moved from the hotel to Colonel Lansing's residence, where Supervisor Sanderford, of Hempstead, introduced General McClellan to the people, who numbered from fifteen hundred to two thousand, and notwithstanding the rain storm, was the largest meeting which ever took place in the county of Queens. Some one called for three times three cheers for General McClellan as the general made his appearance. The cheers were given with a hearty will, and given. Three cheers for Antietam were next called for, and responded to with a perfect enthusiasm.

General McClellan then made his appearance at the hall door, with his head uncovered, and when the cheering had subsided he spoke in substance as follows:—

CITIZENS OF QUEENS COUNTY.—You must have been courageous to have turned out on this night. I cannot think that you came to see me, but to testify your loyalty to the Union, which I represent. I am very grateful for the compliment you have paid me in turning out to-night. You have honored me as a representative of the cause of the country, and I am proud to accept of it. I receive this compliment more for the gallant and devoted army I had the honor to lead than for myself personally. I am very glad to be here to-night, and I am not prepared to make a speech, and I hope you will excuse me from detaining you any longer to-night. (Cheers.)

After the General concluded this short address it was announced that he would receive any of his friends who desired to shake hands with him in the house. In this work of friendship he was engaged till midnight. Among those with whom he shook hands were several old soldiers, who had served under him, whom he recognized and asked, "What regiment were you in?" and on being answered, he greeted them warmly in every instance and said, "I am glad to see you." The ladies presented Mr. McClellan with a magnificent bouquet, with the word "McClellan" tastefully worked around it in the floral decorations.

The assembling broke up with repeated cheers for General McClellan, and the citizens returned to their homes long after midnight, or to the special trains which had conveyed many of them to Hempstead.

While this demonstration was in progress a meeting at the house was addressed by Judge Morris, of Brooklyn, and E. O. Porter, of Newtown, L. I. Both these gentlemen reviewed the public career of General McClellan, and showed how much gratification he had derived from the delivery of his capital. Made enthusiastic all the proceedings.

The Great McCellan Mass Meeting.

The attention of the McCellan Clubs at a distance, intending to participate in the mass meeting in Union square on the 10th instant, is invited to an advertisement in another column.

The Peace Democracy.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE DELEGATES TO CHICAGO.—

MOZART HARMONIOUS, &c.

This committee met last evening, a large attendance being present. Hon. John D. Kelley, of New York, was being present.

Mr. E. K. Russell offered the following resolutions, which, on motion, were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the peace democracy of this city and State are for peace, for an immediate cessation of hostilities, and for the instant resumption of negotiations for ending the present war, and we demand a platform favoring an armistice and a convention of States from the President of the United States.

Resolved, That the gentlemen belonging to this General Committee have been placed upon the war platform, and the remainder of that delegation be and they are hereby notified to discontinue their efforts to secure the nomination of those we represent, to cast their votes for no man as a candidate of the peace democracy for President or Vice President in favor of the further prosecution of this cruel, bloody and ruinous war.